

### **Timeline for World War II — Anti-Semitism**

#### **1933**

- 1933: March 20: Dachau, Germany's first concentration camp, was completed.
- 1933: March 24: Foreign Jews called for a boycott of Imported German goods.
- 1933: April 1: The recently elected Nazis started a one-day boycott of Jewish businesses.

#### **1938**

- 1938: November 9: Kristallnacht began in Germany. Jewish shops and synagogues were burned, looted, and smashed throughout Germany.

#### **1939**

- 1939: January 24: Germany established the National Central Office for Jewish Emigration with branch offices in Vienna and Prague.
- 1939: October 12: Adolf Eichmann began deporting Jews from Austria and Czechoslovakia into Poland.
- 1939: October 19: The first Jewish ghetto was established at Lublin, Poland.
- 1939: October 26: In the United Kingdom, leading clergymen and political figures held a public meeting to register outrage over Nazi Germany's persecution of Jews.
- 1939: October 30: The British government released a report on concentration camps being built in Europe for Jews and anti-Nazis.
- 1939: November 23: Polish Jews were ordered to wear Star of David armbands.

#### **1940**

- 1940: January 24: Reinhard Heydrich was appointed by Goering for the solution to "The Jewish question."
- 1940: September 1: Germany's Jews were ordered to wear yellow stars for identification.
- 1940: October 3: Warsaw's Jews were directed to move into the Warsaw ghetto.
- 1940: October 31: The Warsaw District government moved all Jews living in Warsaw to the ghettos.
- 1940: November 26: Warsaw's Jewish ghetto was cordoned off from the rest of the city.

#### **1941**

- 1941: January 21: There were reports that Romanian Fascist "Iron Guards" were executing Jews in Bucharest.
- 1941: February 15: Deportation of Austrian Jews to ghettos in Poland began.
- 1941: March 1: Hitler gave orders for the expansion of Auschwitz prison camp, to be run by Commandant Rudolf Höss.
- 1941: July 28: Under instructions from Adolf Hitler, Nazi official Hermann Göring, ordered SS general Reinhard Heydrich to "submit to me as soon as possible a general plan of the administrative material and financial measures necessary for carrying out the desired final solution of the Jewish question."
- 1941: December 21: The inmates at Bogdanovka concentration camp were massacred to quell an outbreak of Typhus. Roughly 40,000 died.

Unit 5: Crisis and Change  
Lesson F: The Failure of Democracy and Return of War  
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### **1942**

- 1942: January 15: German authorities began to deport Jews from the Lodz ghettos to the Chelmno Concentration Camp.
- 1942: January 20: Nazis at the Wannsee conference in Berlin decided that the "final solution to the Jewish problem" was relocation, and later extermination.
- 1942: January 30: Hitler spoke at the Berlin Sports Palace and threatened the Jews of the world with annihilation.
- 1942: March 26: Jews in Berlin were ordered to clearly identify their houses.
- 1942: May 29: The Jews in France were ordered to wear the yellow Star of David.
- 1942: June 1: First reports in the West that gas was being used to kill the Jews were sent to "the East".
- 1942: July 16: On order from the Vichy France government headed by Pierre Laval, French police officers mass arrested 13,152 Jews and held them at the Winter Velodrome before deportation to Auschwitz.
- 1942: July 22: The systematic deportation of Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto began. Treblinka, "a model" concentration camp, opened in Poland.

### **1943**

- 1943: January 18: The Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto rose up for the first time and started the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.
- 1943: March 19: First Warsaw Rising was carried out by the Jews in the ghetto.
- 1943: March 19: The Bermuda Conference opened, the subject being the plight of the European Jews; the Allies came to no solid conclusion.
- 1943: May 16: The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising ended. The ghetto was destroyed.
- 1943: May 19: Propaganda Minister Goebbels announced that all the Jews had left Berlin.
- 1943: September 29: News arrived that the Danes were secretly sending their Jewish countrymen to Sweden by means of dangerous boat crossings; thousands had already been saved.
- 1943: November 15: German SS leader Heinrich Himmler ordered that Gypsies and "part-Gypsies" were to be put "on the same level as Jews and placed in concentration camps."
- 1943: November 19: Prisoners of the Janowska concentration camp staged a mass escape/uprising when they were ordered to cover up evidence of a mass-murder. Most were rounded up and killed.

### **1944**

- 1944: July 24: Majdanek Concentration Camp was liberated by Soviet forces, the first among many.
- 1944: August 1: The Second Warsaw Uprising occurred, this time by the Polish Home Army commences; the Polish people rose up, expecting aid from the approaching Soviet Union armies. The event lasted 63 days.

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**1945**

- 1945: January 27: Auschwitz concentration camp was liberated by Soviet troops.
- 1945: March 19: Deutsch Schutzen massacre occurred, in which 60 Jews were killed.
- 1945: April 4: Ohrdruf death camp was liberated by the Allies.
- 1945: April 10: Buchenwald concentration camp was liberated by American forces.
- 1945: April 15: Bergen-Belsen concentration camp was liberated by the British Army.
- 1945: April 29: Dachau concentration camp was liberated by the U.S. 7th Army. All forces in Italy officially surrendered and a ceasefire was declared.
- 1945: May 4: Neuengamme concentration camp was liberated.
- 1945: May 5: Mauthausen concentration camp was liberated.

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